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TOURISTS AND CAMPERS

DIEECTIONS TO

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### JANOITAN FOREST

CALIFORNIA



the roads, trails, and other things you want to know. the California National Forest. The map shows you This folder tells you about the recreation features of impair the value of your own property by damaging it. The National Forests belong to the people. Don't

### LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN

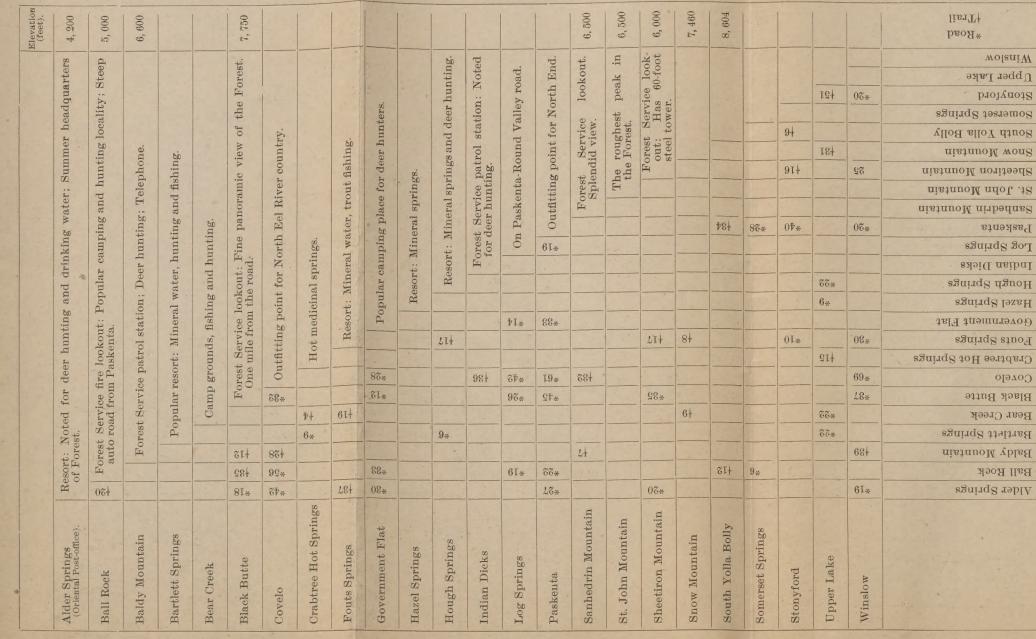
DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS

BE CYKEELT MITH FIRE

thousands of others. Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to

country. of valuable timber needed for the development of the of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts The Vational Forests are the great recreation grounds

### REMEMBEE



POINTS OF INTEREST AND TABLE OF DISTANCES, CALIFORNIA MATICALL FOREST.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

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The California National Forest, with an area of 1,061,000 acres, of which 225,208 acres are patented land, contains 75 miles of the main summit of the Coast Range Mountains and several subranges such as the Sanhedrin and Leach Lake Mountains. The country west of the main summits is drained by the South and Middle Forks of Eel River, which flows to the Pacific, and that on the south and east is drained by Cache, Stony, Grindstone, and Thoms Creeks, which flow to the Sacramento River. The main summits as well as the high side ridges are very smooth and accessible and are generally traversed by roads or trails. The streams and gulches, however, are in most cases very rough, with steep, brushy slopes, making it very difficult to cross from ridge to ridge without following trails.

The Forest contains an estimated total stand of 6,000,000,000 feet B. M. of mature timber, worth \$15,000,000 at current stumpage rates. This timber has been roughly divided into several units or logging chances according to its accessibility or proximity to privately owned timber where milling operations are contemplated. There are about 3,000,000,000 feet B. M. of privately owned timber on the Forest.

The Forest provides summer grazing for 6,000 cattle and horses, 65,000 sheep and goats, and 500 hogs.

supervisor and 10 rangers. In addition to these, 40

Users of the Forest are urged to take every precaution

to prevent the start and spread of fires. The normal business of the Forest is handled by the patrolmen, firemen, and lookouts are employed during the fire season.

The Forest is covered with a network of telephone lines, and campers can keep in constant touch with the outside world through this medium.

By leaving your name and destination at the supervisor's office or ranger's headquarters, important messages may be forwarded to you through the patrolmen. CAMPING.

The California Forest offers exceptional opportunities for camping, as the summits of the Coast Range may be reached in several places by auto and wagon roads, and the crest of the range from Anthony Peak, in Mendocino County, to the summit of Sheetiron Mountain, in Lake County, can be traversed with a light wagon. Auto parties may leave the Sacramento Valley and in three or four hours, going either by the Sanhedrin, Alder Springs, or Log Springs roads, make camp on the summit. Much of the Forest is inaccessible to wagon travel, but can readily be reached by horse and foot

Campers should leave camping places as neat and clean as possible. Dig a hole, when first making camp, in which all empty cans and other refuse can be deposited. Fill the hole with earth before leaving camp. Care should be taken to prevent the contamination of springs and streams. Campers are invited to visit Forest Service lookouts, from which magnificent views can be obtained. The lookout men are all experienced mountaineers and will cheerfully give information about points of interest.

#### SUMMER CAMPS.

Persons desiring summer camps to be used year after year can select any place on National Forest land not needed for administrative purposes and secure the exclusive use of it by the payment of a nominal fee.

#### TO GET INTO THE MOUNTAINS,

From Red Bluff, Corning, or Orland, take the main road to Paskenta. Two roads enter the mountains from Paskenta. The Patton Mill road, extending into the Yolo Bola country, is accessible to automobiles. The Log Spring Ridge road, on which \$7,500 has recently been expended by Tehama County and the Forest Service, can now be traversed by automobile from Paskenta to Covelo, in Mendocino County, and thence to the coast.

This road intersects the main summit road at Low Gap on the summit of the mountains over which parties may return via the Alder Springs or Sanhedrin roads. This road passes within 1 mile of the summit of Black Butte, the highest peak in the Forest, which may be reached by an easy trail. The Forest Service maintains a permanent fire lookout on this peak, and it is well worth while to make the ascent and view the many points of interest. From Willows go via Fruto to Elk Creek. Three roads enter the mountains from this point. The Alder Springs road, which may also be reached from Orland via Newville, has recently been improved by cutting out some of the steepest grades and is a good automobile road. This road passes

Oriental, the summer headquarters of the Forest, where are located the famous Alder Springs, noted for pure,

The Sanhedrin road leaves the main road in the town of Elk Creek and follows the course of Salt Creek, passes the popular camping place of Alder Flat, and joins the Alder Springs road near Alder Springs. This is one of the best automobile roads into the mountains.

The Ivory road also starts at Elk Creek and runs to the summit of Sheetiron Mountain. The grades on this road are too heavy for autos. The Fouts Springs road starts at Stonyford and is a good auto road to the well-known resort of that name. From this point a good wagon road extends into the mountains on the head of Little Stony Creek.

The Bartlett road crosses the summits from Williams, Colusa County, to Upper Lake, in Lake County, via Bartlett Springs. This is a good auto road. From Upper Lake an auto road extends over Elk Mountain to Hullville on the South Fork of Eel River, which can also be reached by autos from Potter Valley in Mendocino County.

### HUNTING AND FISHING.

Deer are very plentiful on the Forest, and seem to be on the increase.

Many fine trout streams originate in the Forest, of which the best are Thoms, Grindstone, Stony, and Cache Creeks, and the South Fork of Middle Fork of Eel River. Hunting and fishing licenses may be procured from the chief Forest deputy, whose headquarters are at Oriental.

#### LOOK BEFORE YOU SHOOT.

Many does and fawns are found annually, by Forest officers, which have been killed and left in the woods by hunters who presumably thought they were shooting at bucks. Domestic animals and even human beings are sometimes killed or wounded by careless hunters. Look before you shoot.

### STATE LICENSES.

Hunting and noncommercial fishing licenses can be obtained from the State Fish and Game Commission at San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angles, and Fresno; from the County Clerk, or from the Forest Supervisor, or Forest rangers.

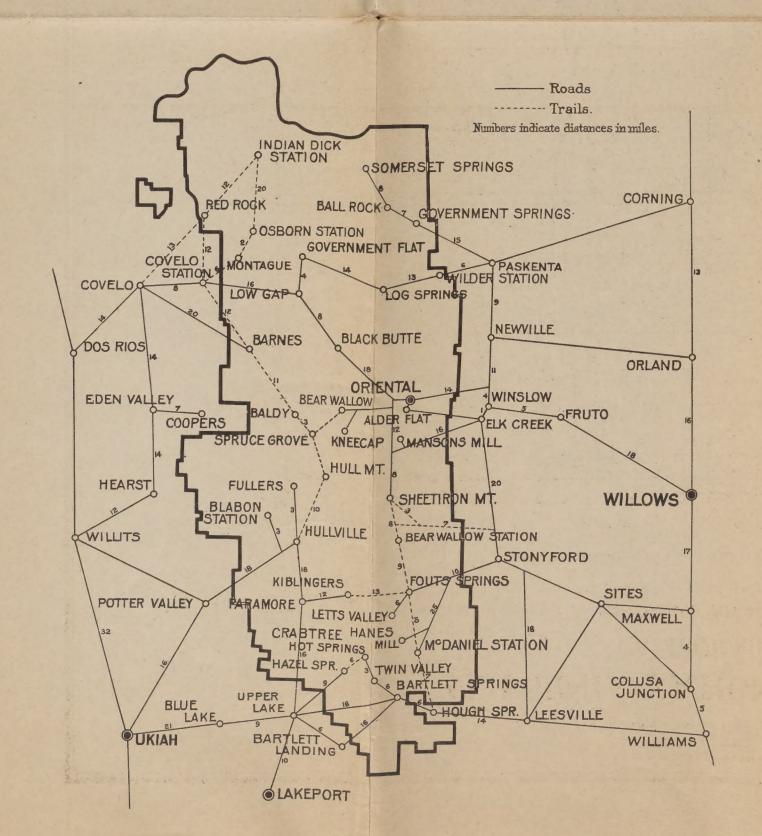
Licenses are sold at the following rates per year:

Hunting licenses (July 1 to June 30), citizens resident of California, \$1; citizens nonresident of California, \$10; aliens, \$25. Noncommercial fishing licenses (January 1

to December 31), citizens resident of California, \$1; citizens nonresident of California, \$3; aliens, \$3.

(No license required of any person under 18 years

For any further information or for copies of game laws, address State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, San Francisco, Cal.



#### SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES. - Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. TOBACCO. — Throw pipe ashes and eigar or eigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

4. LEAVING CAMP. - Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water or earth.

5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.

6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U.S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

To have in possession doe or fawn skins, or any deer skins from which the evidence of sex has been removed.

To use more than one dog to the person in hunting deer. To use any animal other than a dog as a blind to

approach any wild duck or water-fowl, except geese. To take or kill any wild pheasant, swan, bobwhite,

quail, imported quail, partridge, or wild turkey.

To net, trap, or hold any protected game or birds of any kind, or their nests or eggs without having procured written authority from the Fish and Game Commission.

To take or kill non-game birds, except blue jay, butcher bird, English sparrow, sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, duck hawk, great horned owl, or California linnet.

To take fish in any way within 50 feet of a fishway or by any means except with hook and line within 300 feet of one.

To fish for trout between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

To take any black bass or trout other than with hook

and line and in the manner commonly known as angling. To buy, sell, or offer for sale wild trout under 12 inches in length, or to import into the State domestically reared trout under one pound in weight, or to sell steelhead trout less than 12 inches in length or 1

To take salmon, except with hook and line, within 2 miles of a spawn-taking station or a State or U.S. hatchery.

To use explosives in taking fish or to cause the pollu-

tion of any stream. To fish through the ice for any fish.

## IT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL.

To hunt any protected birds or animals without first having secured a hunting license.

To take tuna, yellow-tail, jewfish, black sea bass, albicore, baracuda, bonito, rock bass, California whiting, corbina, surf fish, yellow-fin or spot-fin croaker, salmon, steelhead or other trout, charr, whitefish, striped and black bass for sport without first having procured a sporting angling license.

To refuse to show any game fish in possession upon the demand of any duly authorized officer. To make a false statement on the application blank

for an angling license. To buy, sell, offer for sale, barter, or trade any game

except hare, rabbits, wild ducks, and wild geese. (Domesticated game may be sold under restrictions.) To fail to show any hunting or fishing license upon

demand of any duly authorized officer. To take game or fish from one district into another

when the season is not open in both districts. To ship striped bass or trout or game out of the State.

To shoot resident game between one-half hour after sunset and one-half hour before sunrise, or to shoot migratory game between sunset and sunrise.

To ship game or trout in concealed packages or without a tag bearing the name and address, exact contents of the package, and name and address of shipper.

To take or kill or have in possession does, fawns, antelope, mountain sheep, beaver, or sea-otter.

To kill an elk is a felony punishable by two years imprisonment.

